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ABSTRACT

This workbook, designed for use with the Defense Language Institute's "Thai Basic Course," is oriented toward development of aural comprehension. Taped exercises focus on a variety of activities, including comprehension exercises based on dialogue study, paragraph analysis, translation, multiple choice, dictation, and narration. Exercises correspond to lessons in the "Basic Course." For a companion document see FL 003 082. (RL)

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THAI BASIC COURSE

WORKBOOK

AURAL COMPREHENSION ENRICHMENT

Lessons 26-36

MARCH 1972

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

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FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct Lesson 26.

Exercise I, Lesson 26 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before that statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. May I buy the merchandise?

2. May I just look at the merchandise?

3. May I choose the merchandise?

B. 1. I don't know his name.

2. I don't remember his name.

3. I cannot recall his name.

C. 1. This shirt is a little too small.

2. This shirt is a little too tight.

3. This shirt is a little too narrow.

D. 1. He was shot in the toe.

2. He was shot in the finger.

3. He was shot in the foot.

E. 1. The Thai people like to buy shoes rather than have them made to order.

2. The Thai people like to have shoes made to order rather than buy them.

3. The Thai people like to buy shoes very much.

F. 1. You have to be careful. There might be dangers in the river.

2. You have to be careful. There might be crocodiles in the river.

3. You have to be careful. The river might be infested with diseases.

G. 1. What kind of weapon do you need?

2. Where is the weapon that you need?

3. Where do you keep the weapon?

H. 1. The oil is leaking. It's no good.

2. The gas tank has a hole. We must not use it.

3. The gas tank is leaking. It cannot be used.

I. 1. Can you repair this gun?

2. Can you do something about this gun?

3. Can you camouflage this gun?

J. 1. Could you go to tell the doctor for me?

2. Could you call a doctor for me?

3. Could you talk to the doctor for me?

(SIMILAR PAGES FOR STUDENT RESPONSES
APE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON)

Exercise II, Lesson 26 (Hand gist)

PART I

This exercise consists of 2 narratives in Thai A and B. After each of the narratives is read, you are to write a gist in English.

NARRATIVE A

NARRATIVE B

(SIMILAR PAGES FOR STUDENT RESPONSES
ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON)

PART II

The following are narratives A and B that you just heard in Part I. However, they will be read here again, but with a pause after each sentence. Use the time during the pause to check and correct the gists you wrote in Part I.

Narrative A...

Narrative B...

(SIMILAR PAGES FOR STUDENT RESPONSES
ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON)

Exercise III, Lesson 26 (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

(SIMILAR PAGES FOR STUDENT RESPONSES
ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON)

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time with their English translations. As you listen. Correct your paper accordingly.

(SIMILAR PAGES FOR STUDENT RESPONSES
ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON)

Exercise IV, Lesson 26 (Translation)

PART I

As soon as you hear each of the following Thai expressions, write the equivalent in idiomatic English on your answer sheet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

(SIMILAR PAGES FOR STUDENT RESPONSES
ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON)

PART II

All the items in Part I will be read here for the second time with their English translations. As you listen, correct your paper accordingly.

(SIMILAR PAGES FOR STUDENT RESPONSES
ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH LESSON)

Exercise V, Lesson 26 (Dictation)

PART I

Listen carefully and write in Thai script during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PART II

Listen carefully and write in phonemic transcription during the pause provided after each of the following utterances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

LESSON 27

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 27.

Exercise I, Lesson 27, (Multiple Choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. Are there any bears in the forest?

2. Are there any elephants in the forest?

3. Are there any tigers in th forest?

B. 1. Are there any pigs or rabbits around here?

2. Are there any boards or rabbits around here?

3. Are there any deer or rabbits around here?

C. 1. There are boars in the forest, but not very many.

2. There are bears in the forest, but not very many.

3. There are deer in the forest, but not very many.

D. 1. We'll go to ambush the enemy in the mountains.

2. We'll go to ambush the enemy in the woods.

3. We'll go to ambush the enemy in the village.

E. 1. How many rabbits and birds did you get?

2. How many boars and deer did you get?

3. How many deer and rabbits did you get?

F. 1. If the enemy approaches, you must open fire.

2. If the enemy starts running, you must open fire.

3. If the enemy is near you, you must open fire.

G. 1. Don't touch the mine.

2. Don't stand near the mine.

3. Don't go near the mine.

H. 1. After you return from the patrol, you have to hurry to meet me.

2. After you return from the patrol, you have to hurry and report to me.

3. After you return from the patrol, you have to hurry to work.

I. 1. How many more rounds of ammunition do we have?

2. How many more rounds of mortar shells do we have?

3. How many more rounds of recoilless rifle ammunition do we have?

J. 1. I'll give you 20 rounds of carbine ammunition.

2. I'll give 20 rounds of ammunition each.

3. I'll give each of you 20 rounds of carbine ammunition.

LESSON 28

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 28.

Exercise I, Lesson 28 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. Excuse me. I don't know what you want.

2. Excuse me. Don't you know what you want?

3. Excuse me. What is it that you need?

B. 1. He was hurt and could not work for several weeks.

2. He was in the hospital for several weeks.

3. He was sick and was confined to the hospital for several weeks.

C. 1. Do you have a list of persons who are going on patrol?

2. Do you know the persons who are going on patrol?

3. Do you have the names of persons who went on patrol?

D. 1. Are there many nurses in the hospital?

2. Are there many patients in the hospital?

3. Are there many doctors in the hospital?

E. 1. Are we going to use artillery or explosives to destroy that house?

2. Are we going to use artillery or explosives to destroy that concrete building?

3. Are we going to use artillery or explosives to destroy that building?

F. 1. The patient feels good today.

2. The patient feels much better today.

3. The patient feels a little better today.

G. 1. He has fever and a high temperature.

2. He is not feeling well.

3. He has the flu.

H. 1. We have to walk, but not very far.

2. We have to walk, not play.

3. We have to walk pretty far.

I. 1. Is he seriously ill?

2. Is he hurt?

3. Is he heavy?

J. 1. Have you ever had fever?

2. Have you ever had high fever?

3. Have you ever had the flu?

K. 1. You have appendicitis; you have to go to the hospital.

2. You have appendicitis; you have to be confined to the hospital.

3. You have appendicitis; you have to undergo an operation at the hospital.

L. 1. My friend has been shot. Do you know how to take care of him?

2. My friend has been shot. Do you know how to perform a surgical operation?

3. My friend has been shot. Can you treat him?

M. 1. I felt very much relieved when you arrived.

2. I felt fine when you arrived.

3. I felt better when you arrived.

N. 1. I was surprised that the enemy dared not attack.

2. I was relieved when the enemy dared not attack.

3. I felt better when the enemy dared not attack.

O. 1. You are ill and the doctor will help you.

2. You are ill and the doctor will take your temperature.

3. You are ill and the doctor will tell you what to do.

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct Lesson 29

Exercise I, Lesson 29 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the expression.

A. 1. If you don't know how to fire a gun, you should not pick it up.

2. If you don't know how to fire a gun, you should try.

3. If you don't know how to fire a gun, you should learn.

B. 1. You should practice firing every day.

2. You should use your gun every day.

3. You should fire your gun every day.

C. 1. I would like to go for a drive.

2. I would like to go and practice my driving.

3. I would like to learn how to drive.

D. 1. Do you smoke?

2. Do you smoke habitually?

3. Do you like cigarettes?

E. 1. Do you know how to play cards?

2. Do you know how to play chess?

3. Do you like to play chess?

F. 1. I won't be free in case he wants to go.

2. If he likes to go, I won't mention it to anybody.

3. If he likes to go, I don't mind.

G. 1. While I am waiting for you, I'll read a book.

2. I'll read a newspaper while I'm waiting for you.

3. While I am waiting for you, I'll read something.

H. 1. That gun is no good.

2. That gun is all right.

3. That gun is too old.

I. 1. The plane has to use radar at night.

2. Radar is very useful for a plane during the night.

3. Our planes are equipped with radar.

J. 1. He has been shot in the leg. Can you perform an operation?

2. He has been shot in the toe. Can you perform an operation?

3. He has been shot in the neck. Can you perform an operation?

K. 1. What did he die from?

2. Who killed him?

3. What is wrong with him?

L. 1. We have to capture the guard.

2. We have to tie the guard up.

3. We have to capture and gag the guard.

M. 1. He was stabbed yesterday.

2. He was killed yesterday.

3. He was stabbed to death yesterday.

N. 1. You must try to go behind the guard. Don't kill him.

2. You must try to go behind the guard. Don't hurt him.

3. You must try to go capture the guard. Don't kill him.

O. 1. The soil around here is not very good.

2. The weather around here is not very good.

3. The terrain around here is not very good.

LESSON 30

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct L 30

Exercise I, Lesson 30 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. Do you like to eat omelet?

2. Do you like to eat fried eggs?

3. Do you like to eat soft boiled eggs?

B. 1. You have to take care of the gun every time you use it.

2. After you use the gun you have to clean it.

3. You have to clean the gun after you use it each time.

C. 1. Do you change your uniform often?

2. Do you wear your uniform often?

3. Do you clean your uniform often?

D. 1. This shell is no good, you have to change it.

2. The ammunition is not enough, you have to get some more.

3. This shell misfired, you have to change it.

E. 1. What are they doing?

2. What are they selling?

3. What are they distributing?

F. 1. The water is in the river.

2. The water is in the tank.

3. The water is in the canteen.

G. 1. Can a steel helmet protect you from a bullet?

2. Can a steel helmet deflect a bullet?

3. Can iron protect you from a bullet?

H. 1. What is the color of the enemy plane?

2. What is the color of the enemy uniform?

3. What is the color of the enemy boat?

I. 1. Where is the uniform?

2. Where is the canteen?

3. Where is the field pack?

J. 1. Do you have a gun?

2. Do you have a pistol?

3. Do you have a bayonet?

K. 1. We don't have any pistols or ammunition at all.

2. We don't have any rifles or ammunition at all.

3. We don't have any artillery or ammunition at all.

L. 1. I think a pistol is better than a rifle.

2. I think a rifle is better than a pistol.

3. I think a machine gun is better than a rifle.

M. 1. My jacket is torn.

2. The engine of my car broke down.

3. My uniform is torn.

N. 1. We received a rifle.

2. We are issued one rifle each.

3. We are issued one pistol each.

O. 1. Have you received any ammunition?

2. Have you been issued ammunition?

3. How many rounds of ammunition have you been issued?

LESSON 31

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct, lesson 31

Exercise I, Lesson 31 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the expression.

A. 1. Is there a policeman here?

2. Is there a truck here?

3. Is there a policeman around here?

B 1. If you drive fast, the police will arrest you.

2. If you drive too fast, the police will arrest you.

3. If you drive too slow, the police will arrest you.

C. 1. If you drive too fast, you'll be arrested.

2. If you drive too fast, you'll be fined.

3. If you drive too fast, your license will be revoked.

D. 1. How much money do I have to pay?

2. Do I have to pay a fine?

3. What is the fine that I have to pay?

E. 1. There are frequent automobile accidents in Bangkok.

2. There are frequent accidents in Bangkok.

3. People are often hit by automobiles in Bangkok.

F. 1. Are there many policemen in this town?

2. Are the police in this town strict?

3. Are the police everywhere in this town?

G. 1. How many of us are sick?

2. How many of us are wounded?

3. How many of us are very ill?

H 1. He was shot in the leg, and he cannot walk.

2. He cannot walk because he was shot and his leg was broken.

3. He was shot and his leg was broken.

I. 1. When the enemy comes, the guard has to warn us.

2. When the enemy comes, the guard has to tell us.

3. When the enemy comes, the guard has to stop him.

J. 1. Fifteen of the enemy were killed, twenty wounded, and eight captured.

2. Eight of the enemy were killed, fifteen wounded, and twenty captured.

3. Fifteen of the enemy were killed, eight wounded, and twenty captured.

K. 1. He was shot in the leg. Could you put some medicine on the wound for him?

2. He was shot in the arm. Could you put some medicine on the wound for him?

3. He was shot in the hand. Could you put some medicine on the wound for him?

L. 1. Does it hurt badly?

2. Was he critically injured?

3. Is he seriously ill?

M. 1. Don't trust the communists at all.

2. Don't go near the communists at all.

3. Don't believe the communists at all.

N. 1. If you go with him, you will be caught or shot.

2. If you believe him, you will be caught.

3. If you believe him, you will be caught or shot.

O. 1. Have you ever punished your children?

2. Have you ever been angry with your children?

3. Have you ever done anything to your children?

LESSON 32

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 32.

Exercise I, Lesson 32, (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. What is his name? Where is his house?

2. What is her name? Where is her house?

3. What is your name? Where is your house?

B. 1. I have not eaten for three days already.

2. He has not eaten for three days already.

3. They have not eaten for three days already.

C. 1. Will you please iron the pants for me?

2. Will you please clean the pants for me?

3. Will you please wash the pants for me?

D. 1. You have to be careful. Don't give the ammunition to anyone.

2. You have to be careful. Don't let the ammunition get wet.

3. You have to be careful. Don't let anyone steal the ammunition.

E. 1. There was no wind at all yesterday.

2. There was no sun at all yesterday.

3. There was no rain at all yesterday.

F. 1. Where are you going to get the cloth?

2. Where are you going to dry the cloth?

3. Where are you going to wash the cloth?

G. 1. Are the shirts dry yet?

2. Is the cloth dry yet?

3. Are the clothes dry yet?

H. 1. Lately the weather is very damp.

2. Lately the weather is very dry.

3. Lately the weather is very cool.

I. 1. Where can I buy some clothes, such as trousers and shirts?

2. Where can I buy some clothes, such as underpants and shirts?

3. Where can I buy some clothes, such as trousers and coats?

J. 1. Did you use the ammunition I gave you?

2. Did you use all the ammunition I gave you?

3. Did you use all the ammunition?

K. 1. I put the pistol in the drawer.

2. I put the pistol in the cabinet.

3. I put the pistol in the center drawer.

L. 1. Beware of the grease.

2. Be careful. Your clothes might get stained with oil.

3. Be careful. Don't let your clothes get stained with grease.

M. 1. The car cannot run because there are plenty of people in the street.

2. The car cannot run because there are plenty of holes in the street.

3. The car cannot run because the street is very muddy.

N. 1. This shirt is stained with ink.

2. This coat is stained with paint.

3. This shirt is stained with mud.

O. 1. This pair of trousers has to be washed.

2. This pair of trousers has to be washed and dried.

3. This pair of trousers has to be dry-cleaned.

LESSON 33

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 33

Exercise I, Lesson 33 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the expression.

A. 1. Are you a customs official?

2. Are you an immigration official?

3. Are you a government official?

B. 1. Where were you born?

2. When were you born?

3. Where and when were you born?

C. 1. He is a foreigner, is that r ght?

2. He is a tourist, is that right?

3. He is an alien, is that right?

D. 1. What is the occupation of your older brother?

2. What does your older brother have?

3. What does your brother do for a living?

E. 1. Do the police check a foreigner?

2. Do the police check an alien?

3. Do the police check an alien registration card?

F. 1. I am in the service; I don't have an alien registration card.

2. I am in the service; I don't have a passport.

3. I am in the service; I don't have any papers.

G. 1. Where can I receive such things?

2. Where can I receive my things back?

3. Where can I obtain those things?

H. 1. Did you see the documents of the enemy?

2. Did you see the enemy paratroopers?

3. Did you see the enemy flare?

I. 1. How far is the house from the airfield?

2. How far is your home from the airfield?

3. How far is the village from the airfield?

J. 1. What are they finding over there?

2. What are they searching for over there?

3. What are they seeing over there?

K. 1. Have no fear. The soldiers will come to help us tomorrow.

2. Have no fear. New troops will come to help us tomorrow.

3. Have no fear. The paratroopers will come to help us tomorrow.

L. 1. I saw three enemy tanks yesterday.

2. I saw three enemy tanks the day before yesterday.

3. I saw three enemy tanks the other day.

M. 1. If the enemy attacks, you have to fire with mortars.

2. If the enemy attacks, you have to fire a flare.

3. If the enemy attacks, you have to fire with machine guns.

N. 1. If you see the flare, you must open fire.

2. If you see the signal, you must open fire.

3. If you see the signal flare, you must open fire.

O. 1. Is the enemy pilot a Chinese or a Russian?

2. Is the enemy engineer a Chinese or a Russian?

3. Is the enemy teachnician a Chinese or a Russian?

L 33

P 379-389

LESSON 34

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 34.

Exercise I, Lesson 34 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the statement.

A. 1. There are many people who are very sick in that village.

2. There are many people having contagious diseases in that village.

3. There are many people vaccinated against contagious diseases in that village.

B. 1. You have to go to get your things at the Customs Department.

2. You have to go to receive your personal effects at the Customs Department.

3. You have to go to receive your things back at the Customs Department.

C. 1. Do you have a blank form?

2. Do you have a piece of paper?

3. Do you have a certificate?

D. 1. Who has the duty of checking alien registration cards?

2. Who has the duty of checking documents?

3. Who has the duty of issuing alien registration cards?

E. 1. I don't have many things except personal effects.

2. I don't have many things except a few suits.

3. I don't have many things except clothes.

F. 1. I'll give an injection to everyone in the village.

2. I'll give a vaccinations against contagious disease to every one in the village.

3. I'll give a vaccine to the village for use against contagious disease.

G. 1. Do you have anything that you have to show to the authorities?

2. Do you have anything that you have to declare to the authorities?

3. Do you have anything that you have to give to the authorities?

H. 1. He does not like to eat much.

2. He does not like to eat much rice.

3. He does not like to drink much.

I. 1. The communists try to sell narcotics to the people in the village.

2. The communists try to sell contraband to the people in the village.

3. The communists try to smuggle contratand into the village.

J. 1. How much money do you have?

2. How much cash do you have?

3. How much cash do you have altogether.

K. 1. That soldier does not have any weapon on him at all.

2. That soldier does not have any weapon on him.

3. That soldier does not have any kind of weapon.

L. 1. The medicine is in the drawer. Do you see it?

2. The medicine is in the bottle. Do you see it?

3. The medicine is in the cabinet. Do you see it?

M. 1. This man does not have any documents on him at all.

2. This prisoner does not have any documents on him at all.

3. This prisoner does not have any documents concealed on his person at all.

N. 1. The prisoner whom I capture has several pieces of documents.

2. The prisoner whom I capture has several kinds of documents.

3. The prisoner whom I capture has all kinds of documents.

O. 1. One of us was arrested.

2. One of us was taken prisoner.

3. One of us was being detained.

LESSON 35

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct lesson 35

Exercise I, Lesson 35 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the number before the statement that best corresponds to the expression.

A. 1. In general, the weather in Thailand is not too hot.

2. In general, the weather in Thailand is rather hot.

3. In general, the weather in Thailand is fairly hot.

B. 1. What months are the summer?

2. How many months are there in the summer?

3. Is this month summer?

C. 1. Summer begins from March.

2. Summer begins from May.

3. Summer begins from April.

D. 1. Rainy season begins from June.

2. Rainy season begins from July.

3. Rainy season begins from August.

E. 1. As soon as the summer is over, the rainy season begins.

2. The rainy season is after summer.

3. Summer comes before the rainy season.

F. 1. When you come back from the patrol, you must let the officer know.

2. As soon as you return from the patrol, you must report to the officer at once.

3. When you are through with the patrol, you must report to the officer at once.

G. 1. It does not rain much this month.

2. It does not rain much in the middle of this month.

3. It does not rain much in the beginning of this month.

H. 1. It is still hot in July.

2. It is still hot in March.

3. It is still hot in May.

I. 1. I'll be here until September.

2. I'll be here until October.

3. I'll be here until December.

J. 1. The month of October has thirty-one days.

2. The month of December has thirty-one days.

3. The month of January has thirty-one days.

K. 1. In some years it stops raining at the beginning of October.

2. In some years it stops raining at the beginning of Novenber.

3. In some years it stops raining at the beginning of December.

L. 1. During December the weather is a little cold, or comfortably cool.

2. During November the weather is a little cold, or comfortably cool.

3. During January the weather is a little cold, or comfortably cool.

M. 1. How high is the temperature here at this time?

2. What is the average temperature here?

3. How many degrees does the thermometer go up?

N. 1. I'll come back here again around November.

2. I'll come back here again around February.

3. I'll come back here again around October.

O. 1. I was born in January, 1932.

2. I was born in February, 1932.

3. I was born in March 1932.

LESSON 36

FOR STUDENTS

Aural Comprehension Exercise based on dialogue and dialogue adjunct.

Exercise I, Lesson 36 (Multiple choice)

For each of the following Thai expressions, there will be three English statements on your answer sheet. Circle the one that best corresponds to the Thai expression.

A. 1. What is he aiming at?

2. What is his aim?

3. What is your aim?

B. 1. Does this food satisfy you?

2. Will this weather satisfy you?

3. Does this weather satisfy you?

C. 1. He does not know how to speak gently.

2. He does not know how to speak politely.

3. He does not know how to speak softly.

D. 1. The garden behind the house is full of flowers.
2. The garden in front of the house is full of flowers.
3. The garden at the side of the house is full of flowers.

E. 1. We are giving a party.
2. We are going to a party.
3. We will join your party.

F. 1. He could not locate the target.
2. He could not see the target.
3. He could not aim at the target.

G. 1. The airfield is our target.
2. The control tower is our target.
3. The observatory post is our target.

H. 1. It's correct to do like that.
2. It's incorrect to do like that.
3. It's incorrect to do like this.

I. 1. I don't know of his episode.

2. I don't have any information about him.

3. I don't know anything about him.

J. 1. My mind is blank.

2. I can't think of anything.

3. I can't find the answer to that.

K. 1. I mean the trigger.

2. I mean the chicken.

3. I mean the fever.

L. 1. This dog has only 3 legs.

2. This cat has 4 legs.

3. That cat has only 3 legs.

M. 1. He would like to raise dogs.

2. He would like to treat me.

3. He would like to feed me.

N. 1. He aimed incorrectly.

2. He missed the target.

3. He over-shot the target.

O. 1. You know a lot.

2. You have a lot of knowledge.

3. You learn a lot.